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advances made in all the departments underlying our phylogenetic insight into life have now, after thirty years, rendered it possible for the author to fill out the gaps and supply many of the details of the original system. None but a specialist could judge or appreciate the absolute scientific legitimacy of such a tremendous plan. But be that what it may, nothing but unqualified admiration is due to the indefatigable efforts and comprehensive erudition of the great naturalist, its author, who has done more perhaps than any scientist living towards stimulating, organising, and interpreting biological inquiry, and who, with a modest confession of the faults of his proposed system, merely hopes that his new sketch will contribute, in some degree, to the promotion and extension of that genuine natural history, which, in his opinion, is destined to solve the highest problems of science. We find in the last remark, indeed, the keynote of the work. It is not a text-book, but merely a hypothetical structure, designed to show the lines along which further work in the construction of the hypothetical genealogy of life is to be conducted. The value of a plausible but intricate hypothesis can be determined only after its main conclusions have been elaborated; but the discipline of such a plan and its execution, in a heuristic regard, is invaluable.

T. J. McC.

ALGEBRA UND LOGIK DER RELATIVE. Der Vorlesungen über die Algebra der Logik dritter Band. By *Ernst Schröder*. Leipsic : B. G. Teubner. 1895. Pages, 649.

The materials of Prof. Ernst Schröder's great work on the *Algebra and Logic of the Relatives* appear to grow under his hands. The third volume was intended as the last part, and here we have the first stately instalment only of the third volume, but this is exactly what we must expect, considering the fact that we have here the foundation of a new science, the algebra of thought, that is to say, language expressed in the abstractest possible symbols, which, it is hoped, will enhance man's power of thought as much as algebra made the solution of our various arithmetical problems easier. As to the plan of the whole work, we refer the reader to our review of the first volume of the book. The present volume treats mainly on the operation of binary and unary relatives. Professor Schröder draws largely upon Charles Peirce's methods, as set forth in scattered articles, and on Dedekind's theory of concatenations.

We must here be satisfied with the mere announcement of the book, as we intend to give it a more careful review on its completion.

P. C.

ANARCHY OR GOVERNMENT? An Inquiry in Fundamental Politics. By *William Mackintire Salter*. New York and Boston : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1895. Pages, 176. Price, 75 cents.

"In a time of social unrest and uncertainty like the present," says Mr. Salter, "it may not be amiss to go back to first principles." It is the author's object to get at the norms which underlie the action of government, so that we can readily judge

of the rightness or unrightness of particular acts of the State. The book is a summary of lectures which he gave in 1894 at the School of Applied Ethics in Plymouth and afterwards in Philadelphia. His central conviction is, "that political advances "are frequently opposed on grounds which, if acted on and carried to their appropriate conclusion, would result in undoing government altogether—save for purposes of defence in time of war." He says further :

"The justification of government is always not its abstract desirability, but its practical necessity. I think that the events in Pullman and in Chicago, indeed the trend of affairs in the modern industrial world generally, go to show that our old system of liberty or anarchy [by anarchy Mr. Salter understands a state of things without government] is breaking down, just as feudal anarchy broke down at the beginning of the modern epoch in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." We see the author is in favor of a species of qualified nationalism.

Mr. Salter writes a pleasant, earnest, and simple style, and has the merit, nowadays rare among authors, of never inflicting large books upon the public. He develops his conclusions in connexion with practical examples, and we may recommend his book to the general reader as helpful and stimulating. μκρκ.

THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA. By *Edward Washburn Hopkins, Ph. D.* (Leipsic), Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Byrn Mawr College. Boston, U. S. A., and London : Ginn & Company. 1895. Pages, 612. Price, \$1.85.

Dr. Morris Jastrow, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, has projected the publication of a series of handbooks on the history of religions, of which he is to be the editor. It is his object to produce a series of manuals for the historical study of religions in our universities and seminaries, while at the same time to meet the requirements of reliable reference books, summing up the present status of our knowledge of the religions of antiquity, and giving all in the popular manner of presentation which is demanded by the growing interest taken by people of all classes in the historical and practical study of this subject, which was notably promoted by the recent World's Parliament at Chicago. The series will contain a treatise on "The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria" by the editor himself, and this will be followed by other manuals by equally eminent authorities on "The Religion of the Ancient Teutons," "The Religion of Persia," "The Religion of Israel," and by a general "Introduction to the History of Religions" by Prof. C. H. Toy of Harvard.

The present volume is the first number of the series. Its selection as a leading volume, the position of the author, and his evident full acquaintance with the best literature on the subject and with the original sources, are a sufficient guarantee of the trustworthiness and merits of the book. The author's idea has been to conduct the reader to a knowledge of the religions of India by actual illustrations and facts as distinguished from abstract comment upon, and exegesis of, the subject-matter